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(54) PHOSPHONATE NUCLEOTIDE COMPOUNDS

(57) A phosphonate nucleotide compound represented by formula (I):

(wherein R^1 is a C_1 - C_6 alkyl group or the like, R^2 is a hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms or the like, R^3 is a hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms or the like, R^4 is a hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms and X is a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom), a salt thereof, a hydrate thereof or a solvate thereof, as well as a medicament containing the same.

It is useful as an antiviral agent for human immunodeficiency virus, herpes simplex virus, hepatitis B virus or the like and as an antitumor agent.

Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] This invention relates to novel phosphonate nucleotide compounds, more particularly, it relates to novel phosphonate nucleotide compounds which have antiviral activity and are useful as medicaments, their salts, their hydrates or their solvates.

BACKGROUND ART

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[0002] Infectious viral diseases are recognized as an important medical problem and, with the aim of treating such diseases, attempts have been made to develop a drug which has antiviral activity but has no activity to inhibit growth of normal cell lines. For example, extensive studies have been conducted on phosphonate nucleotides as selective antiviral agents. Illustratively, it has been reported that 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxy)ethyladenine (PMEA), 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxy)ethyl-2,6-diaminopurine (PMDAP) and the like compounds are effective against herpes simplex virus type 1 and type 2 (HSV-1 and HSV-2), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and human hepatitis B virus (HBV) (Yokota et al., Antimicrob. Agents Chemother., 35, 394 (1991); Votruba et al., Mol. Pharmacol., 32, 524 (1987)).

[0003] However, these known phosphonate nucleotides have a problem in terms of safety such as a possibility of causing toxicity and mutagenicity, typically including bone marrow cell growth inhibition, in the living body (Antiviral Research, 16, 77 (1991)), and, since these compounds do not have oral absorption ability (De Clercq et al., Antimicrob. Agents Chemother., 33, 185 (1989)), their route of administration is limited to intravenous injection, intramuscular injection and the like parenteral administration in order to obtain enough blood levels for exerting their effects. Since the treatment by parenteral administration is difficult to apply to outpatients, such a method is not suitable for the treatment of AIDS, hepatitis B and the like diseases which require long-term therapy.

[0004] On the other hand, the inventors of the present invention have previously found that specified ester derivatives of a phosphonate nucleotide show high oral absorption ability (EP 632048), but they have not been put into practical use yet.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The present invention contemplates providing novel compounds which show high antiviral activity and higher safety for the living body in comparison with the compounds so far proposed, simultaneously having high oral absorption ability.

[0006] The present invention relates to phosphonate nucleotide compounds represented by formula (I):

(in the above formula (I), R¹ represents a C₁-C₆ alkyl group or a C₇-C₁₀ aralkyl group, each of R² and R³ independently represents a hydrogen atom (with the proviso that R² and R³ are not hydrogen atoms at the same time), a C₁-C₂₂ alkyl group, an acyloxymethyl group, an acylthioethyl group or an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms, R⁴ represents a hydrogen atom, a C₁-C₄ alkyl group, a C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkyl group or a C₁-C₄ alkyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms and X represents a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom), a salt thereof, a hydrate thereof or a solvate thereof, as well as a pharmaceutical composition and an antiviral agent each of which comprises these compounds.

BEST MODE OF CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0007] The following describes the present invention in detail.

[0008] In the phosphonate nucleotide derivatives represented by the just described formula (I), examples of the C₁-C₆ alkyl group defined by R¹ include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl and the like groups.

[0009] Examples of the C_7 - C_{10} aralkyl group defined by R^1 include benzyl, phenetyl, phenytpropyl, phenylbutyl and the like groups.

[0010] According to the present invention, preferred is a compound in which R^1 is the just described C_1 - C_6 alkyl group, or benzyl group, more preferably a C_1 - C_6 alkyl group.

[0011] Examples of the C_1 - C_{22} alkyl group defined by R^2 and R^3 include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, tridecyl, tetradecyl, pentadecyl, hexadecyl, heptadecyl, octadecyl, nonadecyl, eicosyl, heneicosyl, docosyl and the like groups.

[0012] Examples of the acyloxymethyl group of R² and R³ include acetyloxymethyl, propionyloxymethyl, butyry-loxymethyl, isobutyryloxymethyl, valeryloxymethyl, isobutyryloxymethyl, pivaloyloxymethyl and the like groups.

[0013] Examples of the acylthioethyl group of R² and R³ include acetylthioethyl, propionylthioethyl, butyrylthioethyl, isobutyrylthioethyl, valerylthioethyl, isovalerylthioethyl, pivaloylthioethyl and the like groups.

[0014] With regard to the ethyl group of R² and R³ substituted by one or more halogen atoms, examples of the halogen atom include fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine and the like atoms, and examples of the ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms include 1-fluoroethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 1-chloroethyl, 2-chloroethyl, 2-bromoethyl, 2,2-difluoroethyl, 2,2-dichloroethyl, 2,2-dichloroethyl, 2,2-dirloroethyl, 2,2-trifluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 2,2,2-tribloroethyl, and the like groups, wherein it is particularly desirable that the 2-position of ethyl group is substituted, and fluorine atom is desirable as the halogen atom.

[0015] It is desirable that at least one of \mathbb{R}^2 and \mathbb{R}^3 is an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms, particularly 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl group.

[0016] Examples of the C₁-C₄ alkyl group of R⁴ include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl and the like groups.

[0017] Examples of the C_1 - C_4 hydroxyalkyl group of R^4 include hydroxymethyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, 2-hydroxybropyl, 2-hydroxybropyl, 3-hydroxybropyl, 3-hydroxybropyl, 3-hydroxybropyl, 1-hydroxybryl, 2-hydroxybryl, 3-hydroxybryl, 4-hydroxybryl and the like groups.

[0018] With regard to the C_1 - C_4 alkyl group of R^4 substituted by one or more halogen atoms, examples of the halogen atom include fluorine, chlorine and the like atoms, examples of the C_1 - C_4 alkyl group include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl and the like groups, and examples of the C_1 - C_4 alkyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms include fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, fluoroethyl, chloroethyl, fluoropropyl, chlorobutyl, chlorobutyl and the like groups.

[0019] According to the present invention, a compound in which R⁴ is hydrogen atom is desirable.

[0020] Also, according to the present invention, a compound in which X is carbon atom is desirable.

[0021] The phosphonate nucleotide compound of the present invention represented by the aforementioned formula (I) can form a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. With regard to illustrative examples of such a salt, it can form lithium salt, socium salt, potassium salt, magnesium salt, calcium salt and the like metal salts or ammonium salt, methylammonium salt, dimethylammonium salt, trimethylammonium salt, dicyclohexylammonium salt and the like ammonium salts when an acidic group is present, and it can form hydrochloride, hydrobromide, sulfate, nitrate, phosphate and the like mineral acid salts or methanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, paratoluenesulfonate, acetate, propionate, tartarate, fumarate, maleate, malate, oxalate, succinate, citrate, benzoate, mandelate, cinnamate, lactate and the like organic acid salts when a basic group is present.

[0022] In addition, the phosphonate nucleotide compound of the present invention represented by the aforementioned formula (I) or salts thereof can exist in the form of hydrates or solvates, and these hydrates and solvates are also included in the present invention. Examples of the solvent capable of forming solvates include methanol, ethanol, iso-propanol, acetone, ethyl acetate, methylene chloride and the like.

[0023] Illustrative examples of the compound of the present invention are shown in Table 1 below. In the table, Me means methyl group, Et means ethyl group, n-Pr means n-propyl group, i-Pr means isopropyl group, n-Bu means n-butyl group, i-Bu means isobutyl group, s-Bu means second-butyl group, t-Bu means tertiary-butyl group, n-Pen means n-pentyl group and n-Hex means n-hexyl group.

[0024] As an analog of these compounds, a compound in which the phosphonate moiety is dissociated, namely 2-amino-9-[2-(phosphonylmethoxy)ethyl]-6-alkylthiopurine, has been applied as a patent by the US Department of Health and Human Service (US Patent 7683432). However, illustrative data on its antiviral action and synthesis examples and physical data of the compound are not described in said patent. According to the invention of the present application, as will be shown later in Test Example 2, when the compound of the just cited reference was compared with the com-

pound of the present invention, it was found that the compound of the present invention has superior oral absorption ability and is accumulated in the liver in a specific fashion.

Table 1

Comp. No.	Ŗ1	R²	R³	R*	X
1	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	Н	C
2	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	C
3	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	C
4	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	c
5	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	H ,	c
6	i -Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	Н	С
7	s-Bu	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	Н	С
8	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	Н	С
9	n-Pen	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	Н	С
10	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	н	С
11	.\le	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	Н	N
12	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	N
13	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	н	N
14	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	N
lā ·	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	Н	N
16	i -Bu	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	H	N
17	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	N
18	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	н	N
19	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	н	N
20	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	Н	N

5

Table 1 (cont'd).

5	Comp. No.	R'	R ²	R3	R'	Х
10	21	Ме	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	С
	22	Et	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	С
15	23	n-Pr	Ме	-CH2CF3	Н	C
,,	24	i-Pr	Мe	-CH2CF3	Н	С
	25	n-Bu	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	С
20	26	i -Bu	Me	-CH2CF3	Н	С
	27	s-Bu	Me	-CH2CF3	Н	С
25	28	t-Bu	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	С
	29	n-Pen	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	С
30	30	n-Hex	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	. Н	С
	31	Me	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	Ŋ
	32	Et	Me [.]	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	N
35	33	n-Pr	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	.H	N
	34	i-Pr	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	Ŋ
40	35	n-Bu	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	N
	36	i -Bu	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	N
45	37	s-Bu	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	N
	38	t-Bu	Me	-CH2CF3	Н	N
	39	n-Pen	Мe	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	N
50	40	n-Hex	Мe	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	N
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Table 1 (cont'd).

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## 142 Et	5	Comp. No	. R'	R²	R³	R*	Х	
15	10	41	Me	-CH2CF3	Et	Н	С	
44 i-Pr		42	Et	-CH2CF3	Et	Н	С	
45	15	43	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Н	C	
20		44	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Н	c	
46		45	n-Bu	-CH2CF3	Et	Н	С	
25	20	46	i-Bu	-CH2CF3	Et	Н	c	l
49		47	s-Bu	-CH2CF3	Et	Н	C	
50	25	48	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Н	C	
51 Me -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 52 Et -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 53 n-Pr -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 54 i-Pr -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 55 n-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 56 i-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 57 s-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 58 t-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 59 n-Pen -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N		49	n-Pen	-CH2CF3	Et	Н	c	
52 Et -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 53 n-Pr -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 54 i-Pr -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 55 n-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 56 i-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 57 s-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 58 t-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 59 n-Pen -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N	30	50	n-Hex	-CH₂CF₃	Et	Н	C	
35 53 n-Pr -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 54 i-Pr -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 55 n-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 56 i-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 57 s-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 58 t-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 59 n-Pen -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N		51	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Н	N	
53 n-Pr -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 54 i-Pr -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 55 n-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 56 i-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 57 s-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 58 t-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 59 n-Pen -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N	25	52	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	н -	N	
40 55 n-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 56 i-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 57 s-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 58 t-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 59 n-Pen -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N	•	53	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	£t	Н	N	
55		54	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Н	N	
57 S-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 58 t-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 59 n-Pen -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N	40	55	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Н	N	
58 t-Bu -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N 59 n-Pen -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N		56	i-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Н	N	
59 n-Pen -CH ₂ CF ₃ Et H N	45	- 57	s-Bu	-CH2CF3	Et	Н	N	
50		58	t-Bu	-CH2CF3	Et	Н	N	
	50	59	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Н	N	
		60	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Н	N	

Table 1 (cont'd).

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5	Comp. No.	R¹	R²	R3	R ⁴	X	
`. 10	61	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Н	C	
	62	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Н	C	
15	63	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Н	C	
	64	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Н	C	
	65	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Н	C	
20	66	i-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr.	Н	C	
	67	s-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	Н	c	
25	68	t-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	н	c	
	69	n-Pen	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	Н	c	
30	70	n-Hex	-CH2CF1	n-Pr	Н	C	
	71	Me	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	Н	N	
05	72	Et	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	Н	N	
35	73	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Н	N	
	74	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	Н	N	
40	75	n-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	H	N	
	76	i – Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Н	N	
45	77	s-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	H ·	N	
	78	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Н	N	
50	79	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	H	N	
50	80	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Н	N	

Table 1 (cont'd).

5	Comp. No.	. R'	R²	R3	R ⁴	x	
10	81	Ме	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Н	c	_
	82	Et	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Н	C	
15	83	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Н	C	
	84	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Н	C	
	85	. n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Н	C	
20	86	i-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	· n-Bu	Н	c	
	87	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	н	C	
25	88	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Н	C	
	89	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	л-Ви	Н	c	
30	90	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Н	C	
	91	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Н	N	
35	92	Et .	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	н	N	
33	93	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Н	N	
	94	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Н	N	
40	95	n-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Н.	И	
	96	i-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Н	N	
45	97	s-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	H	N	l
	98	t-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Н	N	
50	99	n-Pen	-CH₂CF₃	n-Bu	H	N	
	100	n-Hex	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Н	N	
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Table 1 (cont'd).

Comp. No.	R'	R²	R³	R ⁴	Х
101	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	C
102	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Me	c
103	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Me	C
104	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Me	C
105	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	C
106	i-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	C
107	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Me	C
108	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	Ме	C
109	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	C
110	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	Me	C
111	Me	-CH₂CF₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Me	N
112	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Me.	N
113	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	N
114	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Me	N
115	n-Bu	-CH₂CF₃	-CH2CF3	Me	N
116	i -Bu	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	N
117	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	N
118	t-Bu	-CH₂CF₃	-CH₂CF₃	Ме	١
119	n-Pen	-CH₂CF₃	-CH2CF3	Ме	N
120	n-Hex	-CH₂CF₃	-CH₂CF₃	Me	N

Table 1 (cont'd).

5	Comp. No.	R¹	R ²	R³	R*	X	
10	121	Me	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Me	Ċ	
	122	Et	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	C	
15	123	n-Pr	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Me	C	
	124	i-Pr	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Me	C	
	125	n-Bu	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	C	
20	126	i –Bu	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	c	
	127	s-Bu	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	C	
25	128	t-Bu	Ме	-CH2CF3	Me	C	
	129	n-Pen	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Me	C	
30	130	n-Hex	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	C	
	131	Me	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	N	l
35	132	Et	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	N	
	133	n-Pr	Ме	-CH2CF3	Ме	N	
	134	i-Pr	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	N	
40	135	n-Bu	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Me	N	
	136	i -Bu	Ме	-CH2CF3	Ме	N	
45	137	s-Bu	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	N	
	138	t-Bu	Ме	-CH2CF3	Me	И	
50	139	n-Pen	Иe	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Мe	N	
	140	n-Hex	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	N	

Table 1 (cont'd).

	<u></u>						
5	Comp. No.	. R¹	R²	R³	R ⁴	X	
10	141	Me	-CH2CF3	Et	Me	C	
	142	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Ме	C	
15	143	n-Pr	-CH2CF3	Et	Ме	C	
	144	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	Et	Me	С	
20	145.	. n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Me	c	
20	146	i – Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Me	C	
	147	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Me	С	
25	148	t-Bu	-CH2CF3	Et	Me	С	
	149	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Me	C	
30	150	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Ме	C	
	151	Me	-CH2CF3	Et	Ме	N	
35	152	Et	-CH2CF3	Et	Ме	N	
33	153	n-Pr	-ĈH₂CF₃	Et	Ме	N	
	154	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Ме	И	
40	155	n-Bu	-CH₂CF₃	Et	Ме	N	
	156	. i-Bu	-CH₂CF₃	Et	Ме	N	
45	157	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Ме	·N	
	158	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Ме	N	
50	159	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Me	N	
	160	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Ме	N	

Table 1 (cont'd).

			-,			
5	Comp. No.	R¹	R²	R³	R4	X
. 10	161	Иe	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	С
	162	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Мe	C
15	163	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	c
	164	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	Ме	C
	165	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	С
20	166	i – Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Мe	С
	167	s-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	Ме	c
25	168	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	С
	169	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	С
30	170	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Мe	С
	171	Me	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	Ме	N
	172	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	N
35	173	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	N
	174	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	N
40	175	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	N
	176	i-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	N
45	177	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	N
	178	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	N
	179	n-Pen	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	Me	N
50	180	n-Hex	-CH₂CF₃	n-Pr	Me	N

Table 1 (cont'd).

							
5	Comp. No.	R¹	R²	R³	R4	X	
10	181	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Ме	С	
	182	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Me	C	
15	183	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Мe	C	
	184	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Ме	C	
	185	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Ме	C	
· 20	186	i -Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Me	C	
	187	s-Bu	-CH2 CF3	n-Bu	Жe	C	
25	188	t-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Ме	c	
	189	n-Pen	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Me	C	
30	190	n-Hex	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Ме	c	
	191	Ме	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Мe	N	
05	192	Et	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Me	N	ŀ
35	193	n-Pr	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Me	N	
	194	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Мe	N	
40	195	n-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Me	N	
	196	i-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Me	N	
45	197	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Me	N	
	198	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Ыe	N	
50	199	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Ме	N	
	200	n-Hex	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	Ме	N	
,				<u></u>			į

Table 1 (cont'd).

							
5	Comp. No.	R'	R²	R³.	R4)	(
10	201	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	C	;
	202	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	-CH₂F	C	
15	203	n-Pr	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	-CH₂F	C	
	204	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	C	
	205	n-Bu	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	-CH₂F	C	
20	206	i –Bu	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	-CH₂F	C	
	207	s-Bu	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	c	
<i>2</i> 5	208	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	C	
	209	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ F	c	
30	210	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	C	
	211	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	-CH₂F	N	
35	212	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂F	N	
	213	n-Pr	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	N	
	214	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	N	
40	215	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	N	
	216	i-Bu	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ F	N	
45	217	s-Bu	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	-CH₂F	N	
	218	t-Bu	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	N	
50·	219	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	N	
	220	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	N	
	L						

Table 1 (cont'd).

							
5	Comp. No.	R'	R²	R3	R*	X	
10	221	Me	Me	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	C	_
	222	Et	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ F	C	
15	223	· n-Pr	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂F	C	
	224	i-Pr	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ F	c	
	225	n-Bu	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ F	С	
20	226	i-Bu	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂F	c	
	227	s-Bu	Же	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	C	
25	228	t-Bu	Me	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	c	
	229	n-Pen	Me	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	С	
30	230	n-Hex	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂F	C	
	231	Me	Ме	-CH2CF3	-CH₂F	N	
35	232	Et	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ F	N	
	233	n-Pr	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂F	N	
	234	i-Pr	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂F	И	
40	235	n-Bu	Ме	-CH2CF3	-CH₂F	N	
	236	i -Bu	Me	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	N	
45	237	s-Bu	Ме	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	N	
	238	t-Bu	Ме	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	N	
50	239	n-Pen	Me	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ F	N	
	240	n-Hex	Ме	-CH₂CF₃	-CH ₂ F	N	
							1

Table 1 (cont'd).

			·				
5	Comp. No.	R	R²	R³	R*	X	
10	241	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH ₂ F	C	
•	242	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH ₂ F	C	
15. ຸ	243	n-Pr	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH ₂ F	C	
	244	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH ₂ F	C	
20	245	n-Bu	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH ₂ F	C	
	246	i –Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH₂F	C	
•	247	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH ₂ F	C	
25	248	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH ₂ F	c	
	249	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH ₂ F	C	
30	250	n-Hex	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH ₂ F	C	
	251	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH ₂ F	N	
35	252	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH ₂ F	N	
	253	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH₂F	N	
	254	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH₂F	N	
40	255	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH ₂ F	N	
	25,6	i –Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH ₂ F	N	
4 5	257	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH₂F	N	
	258	t-Bu	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH₂F	N	
50	259	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH ₂ F	N	
į	260	n-Hex	-CH₂CF₃	Et	-CH₂F	N	

Table 1 (cont'd).

		T					
5	Comp. No.	R¹	R ²	R ₃	R 4	Х	
10	261	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	С	
	262	Et	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	C	
15	263	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	C	
	264	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	С	
	265	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	С	
20	266	i-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	c	
	267	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	c	
25	268	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	C	
	269	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	c	
30	270	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH₂F	C	
	271	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH₂F	N	
	272	Et	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	N	
35	273	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH₂F	N	
	274	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH₂F	N	
40	275	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	N	
	276	i -Bu	-CH₂CF₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	N	
4 5	277	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	N	
	278	t-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	N	
	279	n-Pen	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	N	
50	280	n-Hex	-CH₂CF₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	N	

Table 1 (cont'd).

		,					
5	Comp. No.	R¹	R²	R ³	R ⁴	Х	
10	281	Же	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	С	
	282	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	C	
15	283	n-Pr	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	C	
	284	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	c	
20	285	n-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	С	
	286	i –Bų	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	-CH₂F	C	
	287	s-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	c	
<i>2</i> 5	288	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH₂F	C	
	289	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	C	
30	290	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	С	
	291	Ме	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	N	
35	292	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	N	
	293	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH₂F	N	
	294	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu ·	-CH₂F	N	
40	295	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F.	N	
	296	i –Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	N	
45	297	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	N	
	298	t-Bu	-CH2CF3	· n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	N	
50	299	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	N	
	300	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH ₂ F	N	
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Table 1 (cont'd).

5	Comp. No.	R¹	· R²	R³	R*	X
10	301	He	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	С
	302	Et	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ OH	С
15	303	n-Pr	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	-CH₂OH	C
	304	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	-CH₂OH	С
	305 .	n-Bu	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	-CH₂OH	С
20	306	i -Bu	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	Ć
,	307	s-Bu	-CH₂CF₃	-CH2CF3	-CH₂OH	С
25	308	t-Bu	-CH₂CF₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	C ·
	309	n-Pen	-CH₂CF₃	-CH2CF3_	-CH₂OH	С
30	310	n-Hex	-CH₂CF₃	-CH2CF3	-CH₂OH	C-
	311	Ме	-CH2CF3	-CH₂CF₃	-CH₂OH	N
	312	Et	-CH₂CF₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	N
35	313	n-Pr	-CH₂CF₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	Ŋ
	314	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	-CH2CF3	-CH₂OH	N
40	315	n-Bu	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	N
	316	i -Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH2OH	N
45	317	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	N
	318	t-Bu	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	N
	319	n-Pen	-CH2CF3	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	N
50	320	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂CF₃	-CH2OH	N

Table 1 (cont'd).

5	Comp. No.	R¹	R ²	R3	R⁴	Х
. 10	321	Ме	Ме	-CH2CF3	-CH₂OH	С
	322	Et	Ме	-CH2CF3	-CH₂OH	С
15	323	n-Pr	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	С
	324	i-Pr	Же	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	C′
	325	n-Bu	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	С
20	326	i -Bu	Ме	-CH2CF3	-CH₂OH	С
	327	s-Bu	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-ĆH₂OH	С
25	328	t-Bu	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	С
	329	n-Pen	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	С
30	330	n-Hex	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-СН₂ОН	C
	331	Me	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	N
35	332	Et	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	N
35	333	n-Pr	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	N
	334	i-Pr	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	N
40	335	n-Bu	Me	-CH2CF3	-CH₂OH	И
	336	i -Bu	Ме	-CH2CF3	-CH₂OH	N
4 5 .	337	s-Bu	Ме	-CH2CF3	-CH₂OH	N
	338	t-Bu	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	N
50	339	n-Pen	Ме	-CH2CF3	-CH₂OH	N
	340	n-Hex	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	N

Table 1 (cont'd).

Comp. No.	R¹	R²	K ₃	R'	
341	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH2OH	
342	Et	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH₂OH	
343	n-Pr	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH₂OH	I
344	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH₂OH	
345	n-Bu	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH₂OH	
346	i -Bu	-CH2CF3	Et	-СН₂ОН	
347	s-Bu	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH₂OH	
348	t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-СН2ОН	
349	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH₂OH	
350	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH2OH	
351	Ме	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH2OH	
352	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH2OH	
353	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH2OH	
354	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH₂OH	
355	n-Bu	-CH2CF3	Et .	-CH₂OH	
356	i-Bu	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH₂OH	
357	s-Bu	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH ₂ OH	
358	t-Bu	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH₂OH	
359	n-Pen	-CH2CF3	Et	-CH₂OH	
360	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH₂OH	

Table 1 (cont'd).

5	Comp. No.	R¹	R²	R³	R4	X
10	361	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-СН₂ОН	С
	362	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH₂OH	С
15	363	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n_Pr	-СН₂ОН	С
	364	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-СН₂ОН	С
	365	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH2OH	C
20	366	i –Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ OH	C
	367	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-СН₂ОН	С
25	368	t-Bu	-CH₂CF₃	n-Pr	-CH₂OH	С
	369	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH₂OH	С
30	370	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH₂OH	c
	371	Ме	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH₂OH	N
ar.	372	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	· n-Pr	-CH₂OH	N
35	373	n-Pr	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	-CH₂OH	N
	374	i-Pr	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	-CH ₂ OH	N
40	375	n-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	-CH ₂ OH	N
,	376	i –Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH₂OH	N
45	377	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ OH	N
	378	t-Bu	-CH₂CF₃	n-Pr	-CH₂OH	N
50	379	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH₂OH	N
50	380	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH₂OH	N
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Table 1 (cont'd)

					
No.	R1	R ²	R³	R ⁴	X
	Ме	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	-CH₂OH	C
	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu .	-CH₂OH	С
	n-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH₂OH	c
	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-СН2ОН	C
	n-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-СН2ОН	E
	i -Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH2OH	c
	s-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH₂OH	C
	t-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	-СН₂ОН	C
	n-Pen	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH2OH	c
	n-Hex	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH₂OH	С
	Me	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH₂OH	N
	Et	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH₂OH	N
	n-Pr	-CH₂CF₃	n-Bu	-CH₂OH	N
	i-Pr	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH₂OH	N
	n-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	-CH₂OH	N
	i -Bu	-CH₂CF₃	n-Bu	-CH2OH	N
	s-Bu	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	-CH2OH	N
	. t-Bu	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH₂OH	N
	n-Pen	-CH2CF3	n-Bu	-CH2OH	N
	n-Hex	-CH₂CF₃	n-Bu	-CH₂OH	N

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Table 1 (cont'd).

		- ,					
5	Comp. No	. R'	R²	R³	R*	,	Υ
10	401	Ме	0 -CH2OC +	0 1 -CH₂OC +	Н	С	1
15	402	Et	O −CH₂OC +	O II -CH₂OC +	Н	c	
20	403	n-Pr	O -CH ₂ OC +	0 -CH₂OC +	Н	С	
	404	i-Pr	0 ∥ -CH2OC +	0 -CH2OC +	Н	C	
25	405	n-Bu	0 -CH₂OC 	0 II -CH₂OC +	Н	С	
30	406	i -Bu	0 -CH₂OC +	0 -CH2OC +	Н	C	
35	407	s-Bu	0 ∏ -CH₂OC +	0 -CH₂OC 	Н	С	
. 40	408	t-Bu	0 ∥ -CH2OC 	0 ∥ -CH2OC 	Н	C	
	409	n-Pen	O -CH₂OC +	0 I -CH2OC 	Н	C	
45	410	n-Hex	0 -CH₂OC +	0 II -CH2OC 	Н	С	
50	411	Me	0 ∥ -CH₂OC +	0 I -CH₂OC +	Ме	С	
'	<u> </u>						

Table 1 (cont'd).

5	Comp. No.	R¹	R²	R³	R4	х
10	412	Et	0 II -CH₂OC +	O 11 -CH ₂ OC +	Ме	 C
15	413	n-Pr	0 Ⅱ -CH₂OC +	0 ∥ -CH₂0C 	Ме	С
20	414	i-Pr	0 Ⅱ -CH ₂ OC 	0 Ⅱ -CH ₂ OC +	Ме	C
	415	n-Bu	0 -CH₂OC +	-CH ⁵ OC 	Me	С
	416	i -Bu	0 -CH₂OC +	0 -CH₂OC +	Me	С
30	417	s-Bu	0 -CH₂OC +	0 Ⅱ -CH₂OC +	Me	c
35	418	t-Bu	0 ∥ -CH₂OC +	0 ∥ -CH₂OC 	Ме	С
· 40	419	n-Pen	0 -CH₂OC + O	0 - -CH2OC - 	Me	С
	420	n-Hex	-CH₂OC + 0	-CH2OC 	Me	С
45 .	421	Ме	-CH₂OC +	0 ∥ -CH₂OC +	-CH₂F	С
50	422 ·	Et	0 -CH₂OC +	0 Ⅱ -CH2OC +	-CH ₂ F	С

Table 1 (cont'd).

5	Comp. No.	R¹	R²	R³	R4	Х
10	423	n-Pr	OH2OC +	0 -CH2OC +	-CH₂F	С
15	424	i-Pr	0 - -CH2OC+	0 ∥ -CH₂OC †	-CH ₂ F	С
20	425	n-Bu	0 ∥ -CH₂OC +	0 -CH₂OC 	-CH₂F	С
	426	i-Bu	0 -CH₂OC +	0 -CH₂OC 	-CH₂F	С
25	427	.s-Bu	0 -CH2OC +	0 ∥ -CH₂OC 	-CH₂F	С
30	428	t-Bu	0 ∥ -CH₂OC +	0 Ⅱ -CH₂OC +	-CH₂F	С
<i>35</i>	429	n-Pen	. 0 ∥ -CH₂OC +	0 I -CH₂OC +	-CH₂F	С
40	430	n-Hex	0 -CH₂OC +	O II -CH₂OC ¦	-CH₂F	С
	431	Ме	0 ∥ -CH₂OC +	0 ∥ -CH₂OC 	-CH2OH	С
45	432	Et .	0 -CH2OC +	0 II -CH₂OC +	-CH₂OH	С
50	433	n-Pr	-CH2OC +	0 -CH≥OC +	-CH 2 OH	С

Table 1 (cont'd).

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
5	Comp. No.	R'	R²	R³	R*	X
10	434	i -Pr	0 -CH2OC +	0 -CH20C +	-CH₂OH	С
15	435	n-Bu	-CH2OC +	0 -CH₂OC +	-CH2OH	С
. 20	436	i –Bu	0 ∥ -CH2OC 	0 -CH2OC +	-СН₂ОН	С
20	437	s-Bu	0 ∥ -CH2OC +	0 ∥ -CH₂OC +	-CH₂OH	C
25	438	t-Bu	0 ∥ -CH₂OC +	0 ∥ -CH₂OC +	-CH2OH	С
30	439	n-Pen	0 II -CH2OC +	0 -CH₂OC +	-CH ₂ OH	С
35	440	n-Hex	O II -CH₂OC +	0 -CH2OC +	-CH₂OH	С
40	441	Me	0 II -CH₂CH₂SC -<	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC 〈	Н	С
	442	Et	0 ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC -	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC-✓	н	С
45	443	n-Pr	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC -<	O II -CH ₂ CH ₂ SC-	Н	С
50	444	i-Pr	O I -CH₂CH₂SC -<	O -CH₂CH₂SC -	н	С

Table 1 (cont'd).

	Comp. No.	R'	R²	R³	R'	Х
	445	n-Bu	O -CH₂CH₂SC ≺	O -CH2CH2SC-	Н	С
	446	i – Bu	O -CH2CH2SC	O II -CH₂CH₂SC ✓	Н	С
	447	s-Bu	O -CH₂CH₂SC -	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC ≺	Н	C
	448	t-Bu	O □ -CH₂CH₂SC ←	0 ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC -<	Н	C
	449	n-Pen	O -CH2CH2SC-	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC -<	Н	С
·	450	n-Hex	O II -CH₂CH₂SC -<	0 II: -CH₂CH₂SC ←	Н	С
	451.	Me	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC -<	O II -CH₂CH₂SC —	Ме	С
	452	Et	O □ -CH₂CH₂SC ←	0 II -CH₂CH₂SC ✓	Me	С
٠	453	n-Pr	-CH₂CH₂SC ≺	O .II -CH ₂ CH ₂ SC -	Me	С
	454	i-Pr	-CH2CH2SC	O -CH₂CH₂SC -	Ыe	С
	455	n-Bu	O -CH₂CH₂SC -	-CH ₂ CH ₂ SC	Ме	С

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Table 1 (cont'd).

							
5	Comp. No.	R¹	R²	R³	R ⁴	X	
10	456	i –Bu	O -CH ₂ CH ₂ SC <	O II -CH ₂ CH ₂ SC -	Me	С	
15	457	s-Bu	-CH₂CH₂SC -	O II -CH ₂ CH ₂ SC	Me	c	į
20	458	t-Bu	O II -CH₂CH₂SC -	O II -CH ₂ CH ₂ SC -	Me	С	
	459	n-Pen	O II -CH₂CH₂SC ≺	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC -	Ме	c	
25	460	n-Hex	O ∥ −CH₂CH₂SC ✓	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC -<	Ме	С	
·30	461	Ме	O II -CH2CH2SC-	O -CH2CH2SC	-CH ₂ F	c	
35	462	Et	O □ -CH₂CH₂SC -	O II -CH2CH2SC-	-CH₂F	С	
40	463	n-Pr	O II -CH₂CH₂SC ✓	O II -CH₂CH₂SC -	-CH₂F	С	
	464	i-Pr	O II -CH2CH2SC	O -CH₂CH₂SC —	-CH₂F	C	
45	465	n-Bu	O -CH2CH2SC	0 ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC -<	-CH ₂ F	С	
50	466	i-Bu	O -CH ₂ CH ₂ SC -	O -CH2CH2SC-	-CH₂F	С	
	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>				ـــــا	i

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Table 1 (cont'd).

Comp. No.	R¹	R²	R³	R*	Х
467	s-Bu	O II -CH2CH2SC	O II -CH₂CH₂SC ≺	-CH₂F	С
468	t-Bu	O II -CH₂CH₂SC-<	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC ≺	-CH ₂ F	C.
469	n-Pen	O II -CH₂CH₂SC-<	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC —	-CH₂F	С
470	n-Hex	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC-<	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC-<	-CH₂F	C
471	Ме	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC -	O II -CH₂CH₂SC ←	-СН₂ОН	С
472	Et	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC ≺	O ∥ −CH₂CH₂SC 	-CH2OH	C .
473	n-Pr	-CH₂CH₂SC-	-CH2CH2SC	-CH₂OH	С
474	i-Pr	-CH₂CH₂SC -	-CH₂CH₂SC -	-CH₂OH	С
475	n-Bu	-CH₂CH₂SC ≺	-CH₂CH₂SC ≺	-CH₂OH	С
476	i - Bu	O II -CH₂CH₂SC -	O II -CH2CH2SC	-СН₂ОН	С
477	s-Bu	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC ≺	O ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC -	-CH₂OH	С

Table 1 (cont'd).

5	Comp. No.	R1	R²	R³	R4	X
10	478	t-Bu	0 ∥ -CH₂CH₂SC-	O II -CH ₂ CH ₂ SC-	-CH₂OH	С
15 ·	479	n-Pen	-CH2CH2SC	-CH₂CH₂SC -<	-CH2OH	.C
20	480 .	n-Hex	O -CH2CH2SC	O ∥ −CH₂CH₂SC ←	-СН₂ОН	C
•	481	-CH ₂ -	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂CF₃	Н	С
25	482	-CH ₂ -	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂CF₃	Н	N
_. 30	483	-CH ₂ -C	-CH₂CF₃	Ме	Н	С
35	484	-CH ₂ -C	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Me	Н	N .
40	485	-CH ₂ -C	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Н	С
	486	-CH ₂ -C	-CH₂CF₃	. Et	н	N
45	487	-CH ₂ -	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Н	С
50	488	-CH ₂ -	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Н	N

Table 1 (cont'd).

				•			
5	Comp. No.	R'	R²	R³	R*	X	
. 10 .	489	-CH ₂ -CO	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Н	С	
15	490	-CH ₂ -CO	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Н	N	
20	491	-CH₂ -C	-CH₂CF₃	-CH₂CF₃	Ме	С	
·	492	-CH ₂ -C	-CH2CF3	-CH₂CF₃	Ме	N	
25	493	-CH ₂ -	-CH₂CF₃	Мe	Ме	С	
30 .	494	-CH ₂ -C	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	Ме	N	
35	495	-CH ₂ -CO	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Ме	С	
40	496	-CH ₂ -(C)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Ме	N	
	497	-CH ₂ -C	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Мe	С	
45	498	-CH ₂ -	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	N	
50	499	-CH ₂ -CO	-CH₂CF₃	n-Bu	Me	С	

Table 1 (cont'd).

5 Comp. No. R ¹ R ² R ³ R ⁴ 10 500 -CH ₂ -CO -CH ₂ CF ₃ n-Bu Me	X
	N
	1
-CH ₂ CF ₃ -CH ₂ CF ₃ -CH ₂ F	С
502 -CH ₂ CF ₃ -CH ₂ CF ₃ -CH ₂ F	N
503 -CH ₂ -CH ₂ CF ₃ Me -CH ₂ F	С
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	N
30	С
35 -CH ₂ -CF ₃ Et -CH ₂ F	И
-CH ₂ CF ₃	С
508 -CH ₂ -CF ₃ n-Pr -CH ₂ F	N
509 -CH ₂ -CF ₃ n-Bu -CH ₂ F	С
510 -CH ₂ -CF ₃ n-Bu -CH ₂ F	N

Table 1 (cont'd).

5	Comp. No	R'	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X	
					"	<u> </u> "	
10	511	-CH ₂ -CO	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂OH	c	
15	512	-CH ₂ -(C)	-CH₂CF₃	-CH₂CF₃	-СН2ОН	N	
20	513	-CH ₂ -()	-CH₂CF₃	Ме	-CH₂OH	С	
	514	-CH₂ -⟨○⟩	-CH₂CF₃	Ме	-CH₂OH	N	
25	515	-CH ⁵ -	-CH₂CF₃	Et	-CH2OH	С	
30	516	-CH ₂ -C	-CH₂CF₃	Et	-CH₂OH	N	
35	517	-CH ₂ -C	-CH₂CF₃	n-Pr	-CH2OH	С	
40	518	-CH ₂ -C)	-CH₂CF₃	n⊤Pr	-CH₂OH	N	
45	519	-CH ₂ -	-CH₂CF₃	n-Bu	-CH₂OH	С	
70	520	-CH ₂ -	-CH₂CF₃	n-Bu	-CH₂OH	N	
50	521	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH₂CF₃	-CH₂CF₃	Н	С	

Table 1 (cont'd).

5	Comp. No	. R'	R²	R³	R*	Х	
10	522	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH₂CF₃	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Н	N	
15	523	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH2CF3	Ме	Н	С	
20	524	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(C)	-CH₂CF₃	Ме	Н	N	
25	525	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(C)	-CH₂CF₃	Et	н	С	
23	526	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(OH ₂)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Н	N	
30	527	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(C)	-CH₂CF₃	n-P _r	Н	С	
35 .	528	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(OH ₂)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Н	N	
40	529	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH₂CF₃	n-Bu	- Н	С	
45	530	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Н	N	
	531	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(C)	-CH₂CF₃	-CH₂CF₃	Me	С	
50	532 -	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂CF₃	Me	N	

Table 1 (cont'd).

5	Comp. No.	. R'	R²	R³	R*	X
10	533	-(CH ₂) ₂ -()	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	Ме	С
15	534	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(C)	-CH₂CF₃	Me	Ме	N
20	535	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(C)	-CH₂CF₃	Et	Ме	C
0.5	536	-(CH ₂) ₂ -	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	Ме	N
25	537	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	С
30	538	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(C)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	Ме	N
35	539	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	: n-Bu	Ме	С
40	540	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	Ме	N
45	541	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	-CH₂CF₃	-CH₂F	С
45	542	-(CH ₂) ₂ -	-CH₂CF₃	-CH₂CF₃	-CH₂F	N
50	543	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH₂CF₃	Me	-CH₂F	С

Table 1 (cont'd).

						
5	Сотр. No.	. R'	R²	R³	R*	x
10	544	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(C)	-CH₂CF₃	Ме	-CH ₂ F	N
15	545	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(C)	-CH₂CF₃	Et	-CH ₂ F	С
20	546	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(C)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH ₂ F	Ŋ
	547	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ F	С
25	548	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH₂F	N
30	549	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(C)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-CH₂F	С
35	550	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH₂CF₃	n-Bu	-CH₂F	N
40	551	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(OH ₂)	-CH₂CF₃	CF ₃ CH ₂ -	-CH₂OH	С
	552	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(C)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	CF₃CH₂-	-CH2OH	N
45	553	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH2CF3	Ме	-СН2ОН	С
50	554	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Ме	-СН₂ОН	N

Table 1 (cont'd).

		,					
5	Comp. No.	R'	R²	R³	R*	X	
10	555	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-СН2ОН	С	
15	556	-(CH ₂) ₂ -	-CH ₂ CF ₃	Et	-CH₂OH	N	
20	557	-(CH ₂) ₂ -	-CH2CF3	n-Pr	-CH2OH	С	
	558	-(CH ₂) ₂ -	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Pr	-CH ₂ OH	И	
25	559	-(CH ₂), -(O)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	n-Bu	-СН₂ОН	С	
30	560	-(CH ₂) ₂ -(O)	-CH ₂ CF ₃	ก-Bu	-CH₂OH	N	

^[0025] With regard to the production method of the compound of the present invention, a compound in which R^2 and R^3 of the compound of formula (I) are a C_1 - C_{22} alkyl group or an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms and $R^2 = R^3$ can be synthesized, for example, in accordance with the following reaction route (1) or (2).

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Reaction Route (1)

[0026]

(In the above reaction formula, R^1 , R^4 and X are as already defined in the foregoing, R^5 is a C_1 - C_{22} alkyl group or an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms and W is a leaving group such as a halogen atom, paratoluenesulfonyloxy group, methanesulfonyloxy group, trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy group or the like.)

[0027] Firstly, the compound of the aforementioned formula (II) and the compound of the aforementioned formula (III) are allowed to undergo the reaction at a temperature of from 10 to 250°C, preferably from 130 to 180°C, for a period of from 0.1 to 20 hours, preferably from 3 to 6 hours.

[0028] If necessary, the compound of the aforementioned formula (IV) obtained by the aforementioned reaction can be separated and purified by ordinary separation purification means such as distillation, adsorption, partition chromatography and the like. The compound of the aforementioned formula (IV) may be separated and purified in this manner or used as such in the following reaction without purification.

[0029] Subsequently, the compound of the aforementioned formula (IV) and the compound of the aforementioned formula (V) are allowed to react with each other at a temperature of from 10 to 200°C, preferably from 50 to 150°C, for a period of from 0.1 to 100 hours, preferably from 5 to 20 hours, in acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethylformamide, methylpyrrolidone or the like appropriate solvent in the presence of sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, cesium carbonate, sodium hydride, potassium hydride, triethylamine, diazabicycloundecene or the like base, thereby obtaining the compound of the aforementioned formula (I'). The thus obtained compound of the formula (I') is a compound in which R^2 and R^3 of the formula (I) are a C_1 - C_{22} alkyl group or an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms and $R^2 = R^3$.

[0030] In this connection, sources of the compound of the aforementioned formula (II), the compound of the aforementioned formula (III) and the compound of the aforementioned formula (IV) to be used as starting materials of the reaction route (1) are not particularly limited, and commercially available compounds as reagents can be used or they can be optionally synthesized by known methods. In addition, the compound of the aforementioned formula (V) can be obtained from a compound of formula (VI) and a compound of formula (VIII) or a salt thereof, which will be described later, by heating them at a temperature of from 50 to 100°C in an appropriate solvent such as acetonitrile, dimethyl sulfoxide or the like.

[0031] The compound of the aforementioned formula (I') can also be produced by the following method.

Reaction Route (2)

[0032]

(In the above formulae, R1, R4, R5, X and W are as defined in the foregoing.)

[0033] The compound of the aforementioned formula (VII) is obtained by allowing the compound of the aforementioned formula (IV) obtained by the reaction route (1) and the compound of the aforementioned formula (VI) to react with each other at a temperature of from 10 to 200°C, preferably from 50 to 150°C, for a period of from 0.1 to 100 hours, preferably from 5 to 20 hours, in acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethylformamide, methylpyrrolidone or the like appropriate solvent in the presence of sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, cesium carbonate, sodium hydride, potassium hydride, triethylamine, diazabicycloundecene or the like base. Thereafter, the compound of the aforementioned formula (I') can be obtained by allowing the compound of the aforementioned formula (VIII) and a mercaptan represented by the compound of the aforementioned formula (VIII) or a salt thereof (for example, sodium salt, potassium salt, lithium salt, triethylamine salt or the like) to react with each other at a temperature of from 10 to 200°C, preferably from 70 to 120°C, for a period of from 0.1 to 100 hours, preferably from 5 to 12 hours, in an appropriate solvent such as acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethylformamide, methylpyrrolidone or the like, if necessary in the presence of an appropriate tertiary amine.

[0034] In this connection, source of the compound of the aforementioned formula (VI) to be used as material of the reaction route (2) is not particularly limited, and commercially available compound as a reagent can be used or it can be optionally synthesized by known methods.

[0035] The compound of the aforementioned formula (I') can also be produced by the following method.

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Reaction Route (3)

[0036]

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(In the above formulae, R^1 , R^4 , R^5 , X and W are as defined in the foregoing, and Y is a halogen atom such as chlorine atom, bromine atom, iodine atom or the like, or mesyloxy group or tosyloxy group.)

[0037] The compound of the aforementioned formula (X) is obtained by allowing the compound of the aforementioned formula (IV) obtained by the reaction route (1) and the compound of the aforementioned formula (IX) to react with each other at a temperature of from 10 to 200°C, preferably from 50 to 150°C, for a period of from 0.1 to 100 hours, preferably from 5 to 20 hours, in acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethylformamide, methylpyrrolidone or the like appropriate solvent in the presence of sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, cesium carbonate, sodium hydride, potassium hydride, triethylamine, diazabicycloundecene or the like base. Thereafter, the compound of the aforementioned formula (I') is obtained by allowing the compound of the aforementioned formula (X) and the alkyl halide, alkyl mesylate or alkyl tosylate compound represented by the aforementioned formula (XI) to react with each other at a temperature of from 10 to 200°C, preferably from 50 to 150°C, for a period of from 0.1 to 100 hours, preferably from 1 to 20 hours, in acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethylformamide, methylpyrrolidone or the like appropriate solvent in the presence of sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, cesium carbonate, sodium hydride, potassium hydride, triethylamine, diazabicycloundecene or the like base.

[0038] The compound of the aforementioned formula (X) can also be produced by the following method.

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(In the above formulae, R^4 , R^5 and X are as defined in the foregoing.)

[0039] The compound of the aforementioned formula (X) is obtained by allowing the compound of the aforementioned formula (VII) obtained by the reaction route (2) to undergo the reaction in the presence of thiourea or the like at a temperature of from 10 to 200°C, preferably from 50 to 150°C, for a period of from 0.1 to 100 hours, preferably from 0.25 to 4 hours, in an appropriate solvent such as acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethylformamide, methylpyrrolidone, ethanol, methanol, 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol or the like.

[0040] In this connection, source of the compound of the aforementioned formula (IX) to be used as material of the reaction route (3) is not particularly limited, and commercially available compound as a reagent can be used or it can be optionally synthesized by known methods.

[0041] A compound of the formula (I) having a substituent group other than R⁵ of the compound of the aforementioned formula (I') can be obtained by further carrying out reaction of the compound of formula (I').

[0042] A compound of the formula (I) in which R^3 is hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_{22} alkyl group, an acylthioethyl group or an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms and R^2 is a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group or an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms is obtained by allowing the compound of the aforementioned formula (I') to react with a compound of formula (XII):

(wherein R⁶ is hydrogen atom, a C₁-C₄ alkyl group, an acylthioethyl group or an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms) at a temperature of from 10 to 100°C, preferably from 20 to 30°C, for a period of from 0.1 to 100 hours, preferably from 5 to 12 hours, without solvent or in an appropriate solvent such as dichloromethane or the like chlorine solvent, pyridine, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethylformamide, methylpyrrolidone or the like, if necessary in the presence of p-toluenesulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid or the like acid.

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(In the above formulae, R1, R4, R5, R6 and X are as defined in the foregoing.)

[0043] A compound of the formula (I) in which R² and R³ are each independently a C₁-C₂₂ alkyl group, an acytthioethyl group or an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms can also be obtained by the following method.

(In the above formulae, R^1 , R^4 and X are as defined in the foregoing, and R^7 or R^8 is each independently hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_{22} alkyl group, an acythioethyl group or an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms.)

(IVX)

[0044] Firstly, a compound of the aforementioned formula (I") obtained by hydrolyzing the compound (I') is allowed to react with trimethylsilyldiethylamine in an appropriate solvent such as dichloromethane, dichloroethane, chloroform or the like chlorine solvent at around room temperature for about 1 hour. In this case, trimethylsilyldiethylamine is used in an amount of 2 moles or more based on 1 mole of the compound of the aforementioned formula (I").

[0045] Next, the reaction solution is concentrated to dryness, the resulting residue is dissolved in an appropriate solvent such as dichloromethane or the like chlorine solvent, oxalyl chloride is added to the solution in an amount of 2

moles or more based on 1 mole of the compound of the aforementioned formula (I""), and then the mixture is allowed to undergo the reaction in the presence of a catalytically effective amount of dimethylformamide for about 1 hour in an ice bath and then about 1 hour at around room temperature.

[0046] After evaporation of the solvent, the thus obtained compound of the aforementioned formula (XIII) is allowed to react, generally without purification, with the compound of formula (XIV) and/or the compound of formula (XV) at a temperature of from 10 to 100° C, preferably from 20 to 30° C, for a period of from 0.1 to 100 hours, preferably from 5 to 12 hours, in an appropriate solvent such as dichloromethane or the like chlorine solvent, pyridine, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethylformamide, methylpyrrolidone. The thus obtained compound of the formula (XVI) is a compound in which R^2 and R^3 of the compound of formula (I) are each independently hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_{22} alkyl group, an acylthioethyl group or an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms.

[0047] In this connection, the compound of the aforementioned formula (I") to be used as material of the aforementioned reaction can be obtained by hydrolyzing the compound of formula (I'), but it can be obtained more efficiently by preparing the compound of formula (I') from a compound of the aforementioned formula (IV) in which R^5 is a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group and then allowing the thus prepared compound to react with triethyliodosilane, trimethylbromosilane or the like compound.

[0048] A compound in which R² and R³ of the compound of formula (I) are an acyloxymethyl group or a compound in which one of them is an acyloxymethyl group and the other is hydrogen atom is obtained by allowing the compound of the aforementioned formula (I''') to react with an acyloxymethyl halide compound represented by formula (XVII):

 R^9Y (XVII)

(wherein R⁹ is an acyloxymethyl group and Y is a halogen atom such as chlorine atom, bromine atom, iodine atom or the like) at a temperature of from 0 to 200°C, preferably from 10 to 100°C, for a period of from 1 to 300 hours, preferably from 10 to 200 hours, in acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethylformamide, methylpyrrolidone or the like appropriate solvent in the presence of sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, cesium carbonate, sodium hydride, potassium hydride, triethylamine, pyridine, diazabicycloundecene, N,N'-dichlorohexyl-4-morpholine carboxyamidine or the like base.

[0049] When both of R² and R³ of the compound of interest are an acyloxymethyl group, 2 moles of the compound of the formula (XVII) may be allowed to react with 1 mole of the compound of formula (I'''), or at the same molar ratio when one of them is an acyloxymethyl group.

[0050] Also, when one of R^2 and R^3 is an acyloxymethyl group and the other is a C_1 - C_{22} alkyl group, an acylthioethyl group or an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms, such a compound can be produced by firstly preparing a compound (I") in which one of R^2 and R^3 is a C_1 - C_{22} alkyl group, an acylthioethyl group or an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms and the other is hydrogen atom (with the proviso that R^6 is hydrogen atom) and then allowing the thus prepared compound to react with the compound of formula (XVII) in accordance with the aforementioned method

[0051] As occasion demands, the compound of the aforementioned formula (I) obtained in these manners may be separated and purified from the reaction solution by optionally selecting ordinary nucleotide separation purification means such as recrystallization, adsorption, ion exchange, partition chromatography or the like.

[0052] It is expected that the compound of the present invention can be used as an antiviral agent as will be described later in Test Examples and has antitumor activity as can be found in other ionic phosphonate nucleotide analogs. Though not particularly limited, illustrative examples of the virus to be treated include RNA viruses such as human immunodeficiency virus, influenza virus, hepatitis C virus and the like and DNA viruses such as herpes simplex virus I, herpes simplex virus II, cytomegalovirus, varicella zoster virus, hepatitis B virus and the like, of which hepatitis B virus is most desirable.

[0053] When the compound of the present invention is used as a medicament, it is administered alone or as a pharmaceutical composition in combination with a pharmacologically acceptable carrier. The composition is decided based on the solubility, chemical characteristics, route of administration, dosage regimen and the like of the compound. For example, it can be administered orally as granules, fine subtilaes, powders, tablets, hard syrups, soft capsules, troches, syrups, emulsions, soft gelatin capsules, gels, pastes, suspensions, liposomes and the like dosage forms or intravenously, intramuscularly or percutaneously as injections. It can also be used as powders for injection use which are dissolved before using.

[0054] The pharmacologically acceptable carrier is an organic or inorganic solid or liquid for medical use which is suitable for oral, rectal, parenteral or topical administration. Examples of the solid carrier to be used in producing solid preparations include lactose, sucrose, starch, talc, cellulose, dextrin, kaolin, calcium carbonate, agar, pectin, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, lecithin, sodium chloride and the like. Examples of the liquid carrier to be used in producing liquid preparations for oral administration use include glycerol, peanut oil, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, olive oil, ethanol, benzyl alcohol, propylene glycol, physiological saline, water and the like. In addition to the just described carriers, these prepara-

tions can contain auxiliary substances such as moistening agents, suspending agents, sweeteners, aromatics, coloring agents, preservatives and the like. Also, the liquid preparation may be used by containing it in capsules made of an absorbable material such as gelatin.

[0055] Examples of the solvent or suspending agent to be used in producing injections and the like preparations for parenteral administration use include water, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, benzyl alcohol, ethyl oleate, lecithin and the like.

[0056] Since compounds of the present invention, particularly the ester derivatives represented by the aforementioned formula (I'), have high oral absorption ability as will be shown later in Test Examples, it is desirable according to the present invention to administer them in the form of oral preparations. In this connection, each of the aforementioned pharmaceutical preparations can be prepared in the ordinary method.

[0057] When used by oral administration, the clinical dose is generally from 1 to 500 mg/kg, preferably from 5 to 50 mg/kg, per day per adult as the compound of the present invention, but the administration may be carried out by optionally changing the dose depending on the age, morbid state, symptoms, the presence or absence of simultaneous administration and the like. The just described daily dose of the compound of the present invention may be used once a day or by dividing the daily dose into 2 to several doses per day at appropriate intervals or by intermittent administration.

[0058] When used as injections, the clinical dose is generally from 0.1 to 50 mg/kg, preferably from 0.1 to 5 mg/kg, per day per adult as the compound of the present invention.

20 EXAMPLES

[0059] Examples of the present invention are given below by way of illustration and not by way of illustration.

Inventive Example 1 Production of 2-amino-9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-6-ethylthiopurine (Compound No. 2 in Table 1)

[0060] An 87 g (670 mmol) portion of 2-chloroethylchloromethyl ether and 200 g (610 mmol) of tris(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl) phosphite were allowed to react with each other at 160°C for 7 hours, thereby obtaining 2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl chloride quantitatively.

[0061] A 206 g portion of 2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl chloride was dissolved in 2,000 ml of methyl ethyl ketone and heated under reflux for 8 hours together with 270 g of sodium iodide. After the reaction, this was cooled down to room temperature and then concentrated to dryness. The resulting residue was dissolved in chloroform/hexane, allowed to be adsorbed by a silica gel column and then eluted with chloroform/hexane, thereby obtaining 2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl iodide quantitatively.

[0062] A 15.0 g (88 mmol) portion of 2-amino-6-chloropurine was suspended in 360 ml of dimethylformamide and allowed to react with 13.9 ml (93 mmol) of 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene at 80°C for 1 hour. Next, 23.8 ml of 2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl iodide was added to the reaction solution to carry out 5 hours of reaction at 100°C. After the reaction, this was cooled down to room temperature and then concentrated to dryness. The resulting residue was dissolved in chloroform, allowed to be adsorbed by a silica gel column and then eluted with 5% methanol-chloroform to obtain 23.3 g (56%) of 2-amino-9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-6-chloropurine.

[0063] An 8.0 g portion of sodium thioethoxide was added to 400 ml of dimethylformamide solution containing 47.1 g of 2-amino-9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-6-chloropurine, and the mixture was stirred at 80°C for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature and then concentrated to dryness. The resulting residue was dissolved in chloroform, allowed to be adsorbed by a silica gel column and then eluted with 0.4% to 1.2% methanol-chloroform to obtain 14.3 g (30%) of 2-amino-9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-6-ethylthiopurine.

```
UV: \lambdamax = 248, 322 (0.01 N HCVCH<sub>3</sub>OH)

\lambdamax = 245, 309 (0.01 N NaOH/CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, \delta): 1.41 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H), 3.30 (q, J = 7.4 Hz, 2 H), 3.88 - 3.98 (m, 4 H), 4.20 - 4.48 (m, 6 H), 4.88 (bs, 2 H), 7.68 (s, 1 H)
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Inventive Example 2 Production of 2-amino-9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-6-methylthiopurine (Compound No. 1 in Table 1)

[0064] The title compound was obtained by repeating the procedure of Inventive Example 1, except that sodium thiomethoxide was used in stead of sodium thioethoxide.

UV: λ max = 248, 322 (0.01 N HCl/CH₃OH) λ max = 245, 309 (0.01 N NaOH/CH₃OH) ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ): 2.64 (s, 3 H), 3.88 - 4.00 (m, 4 H), 4.27 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.37 (septet, J = 8.3 Hz, 4 H), 4.89 (s, 2 H), 7.69 (s, 1 H)

Inventive Example 3 Production of 9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-6-benzylthioguanine (Compound No. 481 in Table 1)

[0065] The title compound was obtained by repeating the procedure of Inventive Example 1, except that benzylmer-captan and triethylamine were used in stead of sodium thioethoxide.

```
UV: \lambdamax = 248, 322 (0.01 N HCl/CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

\lambdamax = 245, 309 (0.01 N NaOH/CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, \delta): 3.86 - 3.96 (m, 4 H), 4.20 - 4.48 (m, 6 H), 4.57 (s, 2 H), 4.91 (bs, 2 H), 7.20 - 7.50 (m, 5 H), 7.68 (s, 1 H)
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Inventive Example 4 Production of 2-amino-9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-6-n-butylthiopurine (Compound No. 5 in Table 1)

[0066] The title compound was obtained by repeating the procedure of Inventive Example 1, except that n-butanethiol and triethylamine were used in stead of sodium thioethoxide.

```
UV: \lambdamax = 248, 322 (0.01 N HCVCH<sub>3</sub>OH) \lambdamax = 245, 309 (0.01 N NaOH/CH<sub>3</sub>OH) <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, \delta): 0.95 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H), 1.40 - 1.60 (m, 2 H), 1.68 - 1.84 (m, 2 H), 3.30 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 3.84 - 4.05 (m, 4 H), 4.18 - 4.50 (m, 6 H), 4.88 (s. 2 H), 7.68 (s. 1 H)
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Inventive Example 5 Production of 2-amino-9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-6-i-butylthiopurine (Compound No. 6 in Table 1)

[0067] The title compound was obtained by repeating the procedure of Inventive Example 1, except that i-butanethiol and triethylamine were used in stead of sodium thioethoxide.

```
UV: \lambdamax = 248, 322 (0.01 N HCl/CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

\lambdamax = 245, 309 (0.01 N NaOH/CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.06 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 6 H), 2.00 (apparent septet, J = 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.22 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.84

- 4.03 (m, 4 H), 4.20 - 4.47 (m, 6 H), 4.86 (s, 2 H), 7.68 (s, 1 H)
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Inventive Example 6 Production of 2-amino-9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-6-n-hexylthiopurine (Compound No. 10 in Table 1)

[0068] The title compound was obtained by repeating the procedure of Inventive Example 1, except that n-hexanethiol and triethylamine were used in stead of sodium thioethoxide.

```
UV: \lambdamax = 248, 322 (0.01 N HCl/CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

\lambdamax = 245, 309 (0.01 N NaOH/CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 0.89 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H), 1.22 - 1.58 (m, 6 H), 1.67 - 1.82 (m, 2 H), 3.29 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.86 - 4.00 (m, 4 H), 4.20 - 4.48 (m, 6 H), 4.86 (bs, 2 H), 7.68 (s, 1 H)
```

Inventive Example 7 Production of 2-amino-9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-6-n-propylthiopurine (Compound No. 3 in Table 1)

[0069] The title compound was obtained by repeating the procedure of Inventive Example 1, except that n-propanethiol and triethylamine were used in stead of sodium thioethoxide.

```
UV: \lambdamax = 248, 322 (0.01 N HCI/CH<sub>3</sub>OH) \lambdamax = 245, 309 (0.01 N NaOH/CH<sub>3</sub>OH) ^{1}H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, \delta): 1.06 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H), 1.78 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.28 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.84 - 3.98 (m, 4 Hz)
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H), 4.23 - 4.45 (m, 6 H), 4.87 (bs, 2 H), 7.68 (s, 1 H)
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Inventive Example 8 Production of 2-amino-9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonytmethoxy]ethyl]-6-i-propytthiopurine (Compound No. 4 in Table 1)

[0070] The title compound was obtained by repeating the procedure of Inventive Example 1, except that i-propanethiol and triethylamine were used in stead of sodium thioethoxide.

```
UV: λmax = 248, 322 (0.01 N HCVCH<sub>3</sub>CH)

λmax = 245, 309 (0.01 N NaOH/CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.45 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 6 H), 3.86 - 3.98 (m, 4 H), 4.20 - 4.46 (m, 7 H), 4.86 (bs, 2 H), 7.67 (s, 1 H)
```

Inventive Example 9 Production of 2-amino-9-[2-[sodium (2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-6-ethylthiopurine

[0071] A 0.71 ml portion of 1 N sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was added to 2.6 ml of THF solution containing 334 mg of 2-amino-9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-6-ethylthiopurine, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours and then freeze-dried to obtain 257 mg (89%) of the title compound.

```
UV: \lambdamax = 248, 322 (0.01 N HCI/CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

\lambdamax = 245, 309 (0.01 N NaOH/CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O, δ): 1.38 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3 H), 3.26 (q, J = 7.4 Hz, 2 H), 3.69 (q, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.85 - 4.07 (m, 4 H), 4.31 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.99 (s, 1 H)
```

Inventive Example 10 Production of 2-amino-9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-6-ethylthiopurine • 2HCI (Compound No. 2 in Table 1)

[0072] An 8 ml portion of ethyl acetate solution containing 763 mg of 2-amino-9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-6-ethylthiopurine was added dropwise to 2 ml of saturated hydrogen chloride/ethyl acetate solution, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes and concentrated under a reduced pressure and then the thus precipitated crystals were washed with ethyl acetate and dried to obtain 747 mg (99%) of the title compound.

```
UV: \lambdamax = 248, 322 (0.01 N HCl/CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

\lambdamax = 245, 309 (0.01 N NaOH/CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, \delta): 1.32 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H), 3.30 (q, J = 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.80 - 3.94 (m, 2 H), 4.13 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 4.22 - 4.30 (m, 2 H), 4.53 - 4.77 (m, 4 H), 8.21 (s, 1 H)
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Inventive Example 11 Production of 2-amino-9-[2-(diethylphosphonylmethoxy)ethyl]-6-ethylthiopurine

40 [0073] The title compound was obtained by repeating the procedure of Inventive Example 1, except that triethyl phosphite was used in stead of (2,2,2-trifluoroethyl) phosphite.

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<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.30 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H), 1.42 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3 H), 3.31 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.77 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.89 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.09 (quintet, J = 7.4 Hz, 4 H), 4.26 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.87 (bs, 2 H), 7.75 (s, 1 H)
```

Test Example 1 Hepatitis B virus (HBV) growth inhibition effect

[0074] HBV growth inhibition effect was measured in accordance with a known method (K. Ueda et al., Virology, 169, 213 - 216 (1989)).

[0075] A total of 2 x 10⁴ cells of HB611 (a HBV-producing recombinant human hepatoma cell strain) were cultured at 37°C in Dulbecco's ME medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum, streptomycin (100 µg/ml), penicillin (100 IU/ml) and Geneticin (trade name, an antibiotic substance manufactured by Life Technologies) (0.2 mg/ml). The medium was exchanged on the 2nd and 5th days of the culturing and then replaced by the medium supplemented with a sample to be tested at a final concentration of from 0.005 to 100 µM after 8, 11 and 14 days of the culturing, and DNA was recovered from the cells after 17 days of the culturing. The amount of HBV-DNA in the cells was measured by Southern blotting to calculate concentration of the compound to give 50% inhibition of HBV-DNA synthesis. Also, the concentration of each compound required for causing death to 50% of the HB611 cells was calculated. For the sake of comparison, the same test was carried out on a known compound PMEA, a dipivaloyloxymethyl ester of PMEA (Reference Example

1) and a known compound 9-[2-[bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-phosphonylmethoxy]ethyl]-2-amino-6-p-toluylthiopurine disclosed in EP 632048 (Reference Example 2). The results are shown in Table 2 below. In this connection, the compound No. corresponds to the compound No. in Table 1.

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Table 2

50% Cytotoxic concen-

tration for HB611 cells

(µM)

>1000

>1000

>1000

334

108

17.7

50% inhibitory concen-

tration for HBV-DNA syn-

thesis (µM)

0.06

0.02

0.07

0.3

1.08

0.06

Compound No.

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PMEA

Ref. Ex. 1

Ref. Ex. 2

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Test Example 2 Inhibitory effect on HBV replication of low molecular weight fraction prepared from liver homogenate of a mouse that was orally administered with a compound

[0076] A sample to be tested was orally administered to each mouse of three animals per group in a dose of 0.2 g/kg, liver perfusion was carried out from the portal vein one hour after the administration and then the liver was excised. The thus excised liver was mixed with the same weight of physiological saline and was homogenized, and then a sample of low molecular weight fraction of the homogenate was prepared using an ultrafiltration membrane having a cutoff of 5.000 molecular weight.

[0077] A total of 2 x 10⁴ cells of HB611 were cultured at 37°C in Dulbecco's ME medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum, streptomycin (100 µg/ml), penicillin (100 IU/ml) and Geneticin (0.2 mg/ml). The medium was exchanged on the 2nd and 5th days of the culturing and then replaced by the medium supplemented with 1% of the just described low molecular weight fraction sample after 8, 11 and 14 days of the culturing, and DNA was recovered from the cells after 17 days of the culturing. The amount of HBV-DNA in the cells was measured by Southern blotting to evaluate inhibitory effect on HBV-DNA synthesis in the cells. For the sake of comparison, the same test was carried out on 2-amino-9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl)-6-n-propylthiopurine (Reference Example 3) as a typical example of the compounds disclosed in US Patent 7683432.

Table 3

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Compound No.	% inhibition of HBV-DNA synthesis	
3	49	
Ref. Ex. 3	17	

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INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0078] Since the phosphonate nucleotide derivatives of the present invention have excellent antiviral activity, show high oral absorption ability and are also excellent in terms of their distribution into hepatic cells, their usefulness as medicaments is expected.

Claims

1. A phosphonate nucleotide compound represented by formula (I):

(in the above formula (I), R^1 represents a C_1 - C_6 alkyl group or a C_7 - C_{10} aralkyl group, each of R^2 and R^3 independently represents a hydrogen atom (with the proviso that R^2 and R^3 are not hydrogen atoms at the same time), a C_1 - C_{22} alkyl group, an acyloxymethyl group, an acylthioethyl group or an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms, R^4 represents a hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group, a C_1 - C_4 hydroxyalkyl group or a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms and X represents a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom), a salt thereof, a hydrate thereof or a solvate thereof.

- 2. The compound according to claim 1, wherein R^1 is a C_1 - C_6 alkyl group and each of R^2 and R^3 is independently an ethyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms.
- 3. The compound according to claim 1, wherein R^1 is a C_1 - C_6 alkyl group and each of R^2 and R^3 is 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl group.
- 4. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises any one of the compounds described in claims 1 to 3 and a pharmacologically acceptable carrier.
 - 5. An antiviral agent which comprises any one of the compounds described in claims 1 to 3.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP97/02819

A. CL	ASSISTED A TION OF SUBJECT MANAGEMENT				
A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int. C1 ⁶ C07F9/6561, A61K31/675					
	According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC B. FIELDS SEARCHED				
Int	ocumentation searched (classification system followed C16 C07F9/6561, A61K31/6	by classification symbols)			
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Documenta	ion searched other than a	·			
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CA (STN), REGISTRY(STN), WPIDS(STN)			
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- 1000	MENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT				
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where	appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.		
Х	JP, 8-503927, A (Institute	of Organic Chemistry			
	and blochemistry of the Ac	ademy of Sciences of	1, 2, 4, 5		
A	the Czech Republic and ano	ther).	3.		
	April 30, 1996 (30. 04. 96 & EP, 654037, A)			
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1	Communication, Vol. 54, No pp. 2470-2501	. 9, 1989			
	Antonin Holy et al.	1			
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X Funher	documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.	See patent family annex.	· [
Special c	Special categories of cited documents: T later document published after the international filing date or priority				
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the priority date claimed "&" document member of the same patent family					
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	October 30, 1997 (30. 10. 97) November 11, 1997 (11. 11. 97)				
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP97/02819

		PCT/3	P97/02819
C (Continu	ation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant	vant passages	Relevant to claim N
	"SYNTHESIS OF (3-HYDROXY-2 PHOSPHONYLMETHOXYPROPYL)DERIVATIVES OF HETEROCYCLIC BASES"		
. PA	EP, 785208, A (Mitsubishi Chemical Corp July 23, 1997 (23. 07. 97)(Family: none	o.), e)	1 - 5
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